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FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
OF SWITZERLAND

...the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

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NOV 26 1968

VOI VII, NO. 189

KABUL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (AQAB 11, 1347 S. H.) SD

PRICE AF. 4

JOHNSON ORDERS BOMBING HALT; PARIS TALKS WILL INCLUDE NLF, S. VIETNAM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, (Reuter).—The United States Friday halted all bombing of North Vietnam.

President Johnson ordered the long-awaited total bombing halt in a dramatic late-night broadcast, but warned Hanoi that America's unilateral action depended on communist military restraint.

The President acted only after Hanoi agreed to broad-based peace talks in Paris, beginning next Wednesday, at which all four sides in the Vietnam conflict will be represented—South Vietnam and the Viet Cong as well as the U.S. and North Vietnam.

"We have made clear to the other side that such talks cannot continue if they take military advantage of them," Johnson declared.

Official sources said the President decided to stop all air, naval and artillery bombardment of North Vietnam because he finally had "reason to believe" Hanoi would respect the Demilitarized Zone dividing North and South, and would stop shelling South Vietnamese cities.

But the sources said Hanoi understood that the President's decision to halt the bombing did not bar reconnaissance flights by unarmed American aircraft over North Vietnam and the Zone.

Officials cautioned that there would still be no ceasefire, and they expected heavy ground fighting to continue in the South Vietnamese countryside while hard bargaining raged around the expanded conference table in Paris.

But "we cannot have productive talks in an atmosphere where the cities are being shelled and where the Demilitarized Zone is being abused," the President warned.

Sources said Soviet and other secret contacts indicated that Hanoi was fully aware of the President's conditions, but they admitted there was still no specific military "contact" with Hanoi on mutual de-escalation.

"What we now expect—what we have a right to expect—are prompt, productive, serious and intensive negotiations in an atmosphere that is conducive to progress," Johnson added.

The President said he had finally decided to end the bombing "to really determine the good faith of those who have assured us that progress will result when bombing ceases and to try to ascertain if any early peace is possible."

Johnson said the six-month long jam in the American-North Vietnamese preliminary peace talks in Paris broke only last weekend, when the U.S. began to get confirmation of the essential understanding that we had been seeking with the North Vietnamese on the critical issues between us.

Authoritative sources said the break came when Hanoi abandoned demands for a pure U.S. declaration of an unconditional bombing halt, and that the broadened peace talks should be clearly labelled a four-power conference, with the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front seated as an equal partner.

The President said South Vietnamese delegates would be free to take part in next Wednesday's meeting, and Hanoi had told the U.S. that the NLF would also be represented.

Viet Cong attendance "in no way implies recognition of the National Liberation Front by the U.S.," he added.

Official sources said procedures for seating the Saigon and NLF emissaries still had to be worked out and technical difficulties could hold up the start of meaningful negotiations.

"I should caution you that arrangements of this kind are never foolproof," Johnson told a nationwide television audience.

"We could be misled, and we are prepared for such a contingency. We pray to God it does not occur."

"There may well be very hard fighting ahead. Certainly, there is going to be some very hard negotiating, because many difficult and critically important issues are still facing the negotiators."

Johnson said he decided to order a total bombing halt "in the belief that this action can lead to a progress toward a peaceful settlement." But he held out an implied threat that U.S. bombers would be sent into action again if Hanoi abused the tacit understanding reached.

"Our people will just not accept deliberate delay and prolonged procrastination," he said.

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Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 2, (Bakhtar).—During the week ending October 31 the following were received in audience by His Majesty the King:

President of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of Representatives), Dr. Abdul Zaher; Chief Justice Abdul Hakim Ziaee; Interior Minister Dr. Mohammad Wardak; Public Works Minister Eng. Mohammad Hussain Masa; Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai; Minister Without Portfolio, Dr. Abdul Wahed Sorabi; Kandahar Governor Mohammad Sediq; Wardak Governor Abdul Kader Kazi; Kapisa Governor Nasratullah Malek; commander of the Public Works Ministry Work Corps, Khwazak; member of the Appellate Court, Ghulam Mohajidin Zermariani; president of the Kabul Chamber of Commerce, Abdul Ghaffour Seraj; former Parwan Governor Khalil Ahmad Abawi; and Dr. Mohammad Said Afghan graduate of Azhar University in philosophy and theology.

His Majesty also received and had lunch with Niaz Mohammad Achakzai and a number of other dignitaries from Spin Boldak during the week.

The British Ambassador in Kabul, Sir Gordon Witteridge, whose term of office in Kabul has ended also called with Mrs. Witteridge, on Their Majesties during the week.

Hoveida Telegrams Renewed Thanks

KABUL, Nov. 2, (Bakhtar).—Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida sent the following message to Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi as his plane was crossing over the Afghan border on the way to the Tehran Thursday following his three-day official visit here.

Your Excellency Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Prime Minister of Afghanistan:

Now as I leave your friendly and beautiful country, once more I convey my heartfelt thanks for the hospitality and genuine feeling of affection to you, Mrs. Etemadi, and the people of Afghanistan.

It is my hope that relations between the two nations will be further strengthened day by day and that Iran and Afghanistan as two brother nations, under the guidance of their esteemed leaders, will be able to take determined steps towards advancement and progress.

Please give mine, and my wife's good wishes and thanks to Their Majesties.

Soviet Leaders Give Cosmonaut A Triumphant Welcome

MOSCOW, Nov. 2, (AFP).—Colonel Georgy Beregovoy, fresh from his four-day space flight in "Soyuz-3" was to fly into Moscow yesterday to a triumphal welcome.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin lined up with the 47-year-old cosmonaut, his wife and mother to greet his arrival from the Baykonur Space Centre.

Tass quoted Beregovoy as saying: "The flight programme was a difficult and extensive one," "in accordance with the assignment the ship 'Soyuz-3' approached the unmanned ship 'Soyuz-2' and manoeuvred in space."

"As a cosmonaut—tester I have no remarks to make about the work of the ship's on board systems. They are convenient, effective and reliable."

Georgy Beregovoy said that on the first day of the flight he felt the unusualness of the situation and was getting used to weightlessness. In the days that followed he became accustomed to this state.

The ship's landing was carried out with great precision. "After landing I did not even have the time to open the hatch before I saw through the porthole the faces of the comrades who were waiting for me," the cosmonaut said.

"Everything that Soviet people do on earth and in space serves the strengthening of peace and the progress of mankind," Brezhnev said.

"The Communist Party and the Soviet government have repeatedly stated that we stand for the peaceful utilisation of outer space. For this purpose and at the initial of the Soviet Union the treaty 'on principles govern-

ing the activities in the exploration and uses of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies was signed.

"Outer space must become an arena of scientific research, of international cooperation but not an arena of hostile clashes."

"We know well how difficult and complicated the conquest of outer space is and we pay tribute to the courage of the American astronauts who recently accomplished a successful flight on board the spaceship 'Apollo-7', Brezhnev said.

"The flight of the Soviet space-ships Soyuz-2 and Soyuz-3 is a new big contribution by our country to the cause of the peaceful exploration and study of outer space."

"We mark the successful results of this flight not only as achievements of the Soviet people but also of the entire progressive mankind."

Leonid Brezhnev said that Georgy Beregovoy has been awarded the order of Lenin and for the second time the highest title—that of hero of the Soviet Union.

Liu Shao Chi Ousted From Residency

PEKING, Nov. 2, (AFP).—Hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets of Peking last night to hail the formal dismissal of President Liu Shao Chi from all his posts, announced yesterday after a 17-day meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

The announcement, broadcast by Radio Peking warned that the party would "continue to settle accounts with him and his accomplices for their crimes in betraying the party and country."

It referred to President Liu by name for the first time since the start of the cultural revolution two years ago, during which Liu has been heavily attacked but only indirectly referred to as "China's Khrushchev."

The communists said the plenary session of the central committee, at which "important speeches" were made by Chairman Mao and Defence Minister Lin Biao.

The long-awaited ninth party congress would be held at "an appropriate date," the communique added. The central committee plenary session was itself the first for two years.

The central committee denouncing Liu as a "stogee of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction" represented by the Kuo-min-tang, the Soviet Union and the United States, said it had acted on the recommendation of a special commission set up by the central committee.

U.S. Navy Finds Scorpion Remains

NORFOLK, Virginia, Oct. 2, (Reuter).—The U.S. navy has located pieces of the nuclear submarine Scorpion, lost in the Atlantic in May, it was announced last week.

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, chief of naval operations, said: "Objects identified as portions of the hull of the submarine have been located about 400 miles (about 640 kilometres) southwest of the Azores in more than 10,000 feet (3,000 metres) of water."

The Scorpion and her crew of 90 were last heard from on May 21 about 250 miles (500 km.) south of Azores while crossing the Atlantic to Norfolk, Virginia.

The navy announcement released here said that the portions of the hull were located by the Mizar, a U.S. navy oceanographic ship Wednesday night.

Forty ships, 6,000 men and numerous planes were employed during the search—the most extensive sea search ever carried out, according to Admiral Moorer.

The location of the hull was confirmed by remote controlled underwater photography.

The Mizar is remaining on the scene in an attempt to locate and photograph additional portions of the hull, the navy said.

The Scorpion was one of the U.S. navy's six Triton-class attack submarines.

Reactions:

Afghanistan Joins In Calling Move A Step For Viet Peace

KABUL, Nov. 2, (Bakhtar).—The Government of Afghanistan has welcomed the decision by the United States on halting the bombing over North Vietnam.

Official sources reported that Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi, in welcoming the step announced by President Johnson said yesterday that the Government of Afghanistan has always wished that the bombing by the United States planes over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam be halted to pave the way for the peace in Vietnam.

The Prime Minister added that the Government of Afghanistan hopes that the initiative taken by the United States, which is a step towards restoration of peace in Vietnam, will have a favourable effect on the Paris talks for achieving peace, security and tranquillity in Vietnam.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General U Thant said that the prospects for peace in Vietnam were brighter now than at any time in the past three years following President Johnson's decision to end

the bombing of North Vietnam.

The Secretary-General declared himself "happy and gratified" with the President's announcement.

He welcomed the renewed agreement of both the South Vietnamese government and the National Liberation Front to take part in the Paris talks.

The cessation of American bombing in North Vietnam constitutes a "great victory of the people's forces of North Vietnam in the struggle carried out against the American war of destruction," the spokesman of Hanoi's delegation at the Paris talks said yesterday.

This brief comment preceded a communique which the spokesman of the delegation handed to the press last evening.

The communique announced that "a meeting including the representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation, the United States, and the Republic of Vietnam will be held in Paris not earlier than November 6, 1968."

General de Gaulle said President Johnson's decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam had opened the road that could lead to peace in Indochina.

A statement issued by the President's office said the French government would follow with particular attention "the honest, effective, and moreover, enlarged negotiations that will develop in Paris."

"By deciding in very judicious and very meritorious conditions, to put an end to the bombing of North Vietnam, the President of the United States has opened the road which can lead to the end of hostilities, and then to peace, in Indochina."

"France, by reason of the esteem and affection which link it to the Vietnamese people both of the North and of the South as well as the friendship which it bears the United States, warmly welcomes the direction which events appear at last to be taking and which it

(Continued on page 4)

Nixon Renews Charges U.S. Suffers From Security Gap

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 2, (AFP).—Republican Presidential candidate Richard Nixon renewed his charge last night that the Johnson administration has allowed a security gap to develop in relation to the Soviet Union.

Continuing his swing through President Johnson's home state only four days before the election, Nixon maintained his silence over the U.S. bombing halt over North Vietnam, however.

He merely said: "peace is too important for politics."

In his speech at San Antonio, he said the security gap was "dangerously real" and accused his Democratic rival Vice-President Hubert Humphrey of being content with military equality with the Soviet Union instead of a U.S. supremacy.

The security gap issue seems to have become a major point of contention between the two major candidates in the last days of the campaign.

Nixon has said he will carry out a thorough shake-up in the Defence Department and restore to the generals the power they exerted before 1961, when President Kennedy's Defence Secretary Robert McNamara transferred much of the power to the Pentagon to civilian "whiz kids" and other experts.

Vice-President Humphrey has in turn accused Nixon of being a hot-head willing to sacrifice the social gains made under eight years of Democratic administration for the sake of an arms race.

Nixon's charges have also provoked rebuttals from defence secretary Clark Clifford and from President Johnson himself.

Events That Led To Johnson's Order

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, (Reuter).—Authoritative sources here gave the following time-table of events which led to President Johnson's order, Thursday night, to halt all bombardment of North Vietnam. The breakthrough came last Sunday.

The president put a three-point formula to ambassador Averell Harriman, head of the U.S. delegation in Paris, on September 17 and later to his deputy, Cyrus Vance, on October 3.

On October 9, for the first time, the North Vietnamese began "to focus in, asking serious questions" about the American proposal, the sources said.

The North Vietnamese asked if the U.S. would "really stop the bombing if they agreed to have the Saigon government sitting at the

negotiating table."

Harriman referred the North Vietnamese queries to Washington. The president then consulted the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker and General Creighton Abrams, the field commander about "what would be required to sustain a bombing halt."

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu agreed to the bombing pause so long as the efforts in South Vietnam, including bombing within South Vietnam, were continued, according to the sources.

"After all, the problem is not to stop the bombing, but to stop the war," he was quoted as saying.

"We must try this step to see if they are serious."

By October 14, when both American and allied diplomatic and military officials were in agreement on the U.S. proposal, Hanoi balked

and set forth new demands, including a requirement that the U.S. state specifically that the bombing halt was unconditional.

The North Vietnamese also declined to agree to setting a new round of peace talks promptly, and demanded that the negotiations be termed a "four-power conference," including the NLF as an equal partner.

Following two more weeks of hard negotiations, the North Vietnamese finally abandoned their new demands on Sunday and agreed to move on President Johnson's terms.

Before making the final decision, President Johnson summoned General Abrams from Vietnam to receive his assurances that American fighting men would not be placed at a military disadvantage as a result of the bombing halt.

Papandreou Dies; Junta Decides To Honour Him

ATHENS, Nov. 2, (AFP).—Greeks have been filing since yesterday morning past the coffin of the late George Papandreou in the chapel of the hospital where he died Thursday night.

Members of the Papandreou family and about 50 friends and close collaborators of the liberal leader kept vigil in the chapel.

Meanwhile, for the first time since the April 1967 military coup, the photo of Papandreou was appearing in the Greek press, with banner page one headlines announcing his death.

Long biographies of the former prime minister and leader of the Union Centre Party were also printed on the front page.

The government yesterday issued the following announcement:

"The government has decided that the funeral of George Papandreou shall be held at the state's expense and that honours of former premier be rendered him."

This brought a protest from George Papandreou's son Andreas from exile in Stockholm.

Andreas Papandreou said: "The family of George Papandreou has asked the junta in Greece that he should not be given a funeral under government auspices."

"This wish by the family was denied, an example once again of the insensitivity of the present military regime and of their decision to make capital out of the death of a democrat who fought them and whose death will forever burden their conscience" he said.



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The Bombing Halt

President Johnson's halt to the bombing of North Vietnam, a move which was not entirely unexpected, should now pave the way for meaningful negotiations aimed at a lasting settlement of the Vietnam problem. The decision comes at the end of almost two weeks of speculations that such a move was imminent. It has been welcomed by almost all political circles throughout the world, and only a few connected the decision with the forthcoming elections in the United States.

It should be recalled, however, that earlier this year President Johnson announced that he would not seek re-election because he wanted to free his action of internal political considerations. In announcing this, President Johnson had also declared the de-escalation in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Afghanistan as a country favouring the peaceful solution of all international problems has always considered that an unconditional bombing of North Vietnam was a prerequisite to peace there. This position of Afghanistan was stated on appropriate occasions in joint communiques issued when statesmen and heads of states visited Afghanistan and when our own leaders visited friendly countries.

Now that the United States has responded to the wish of the majority of peace-loving countries, including Afghanistan, we welcome this decision. The government of Afghanistan has in a statement extended official welcome to the United States decision.

The halting of the bombing marks only a

beginning towards a peaceful settlement. It is only obvious that tough negotiations lie ahead. Although it is understood that the next session of the peace talks in Paris will be attended, in addition to representatives of North Vietnam and the United States, by delegates from the NLF (National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong) and the South Vietnamese government first reactions from Saigon indicate that South Vietnam may not join the talks.

How far will this affect the progress of talks is difficult to say at the moment. The fact that the United States decision was taken in consultation with the South Vietnamese government may well lead to a change of attitude in Saigon by Wednesday when the first round of talks including all the four parties will be held.

Now that a new chapter has been opened in the history of the Vietnam war and the prospects of peace look brighter than ever before, one can only hope that all parties involved will do their best not to create fresh obstacles along the path of the peaceful settlement.

It is only appropriate that the bombing halt decision should be followed by a ceasefire agreement in Vietnam as advocated by the head of the permanent Afghan delegation at the United Nations. It is only obvious that there can be no fruitful and meaningful talks taking place in Paris while the fighting goes on in Vietnam. The establishment of a ceasefire must be the immediate goal and the next step towards a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

Food For Thought

Conquest brings self-conceit and intolerance, the reckless inflation and dissipation of energies. Defeat brings prudence and concentration; it enables and fortifies.

Havelock Ellis

Rhodesia, S. Africa:

Vorster's help has its limits

If economic sanctions against the illegal Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith have not up till now been successful, this is because of refusal to cooperate with the rest of the international community on the part of Portugal and South Africa—countries whose territory abuts on Rhodesia and whose leaders broadly support the white supremacy attitude of the Smith regime.

It has been obvious since UDI (Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence) that with help from these two sources the regime can last for any reasonable length of time. It has, however, been equally obvious that once this support is withdrawn the regime will be condemned.

These facts of power politics—particularly with respect to South Africa have certainly been uppermost in Ian Smith's mind in deciding once more to negotiate with the British Government of Harold Wilson. Until recently, it had been thought that he was ready and able to wait until the advent of a conservative administration in Whitehall—and that he was convinced that he would get better terms from the latter.

In his post-Gibraltar report to the House of Commons in London on October 15, however, the British prime minister said that Ian Smith is sufficiently realistic to realise that no agreement with any British government of any party could be reached which did not give effect to the Six principles.

These Six principles among other things, for unimpeded progress to majority rule through other things, for unimpeded a complicated machinery of constitutional guarantees.

If Ian Smith has indeed become as realistic as this, it marks great progress. And this progress in his thinking seems to be due to persistent lecturing from the South African Prime Minister, Vorster.

In recent months, there has

been increasing evidence that South African businessmen are no longer willing to support the burden of their large subsidy to what South Africa's provision of new trade outlets has in fact meant.

Pressure from this direction has been strong on the South African government; and this is one of the reasons why Vorster is now so anxious to see a settlement.

But there are other, more important reasons. South Africa knows that its reputation for flouting United Nations decisions has worsened because of its assistance to the Smith regime.

This is a reputation which Vorster is prepared to sacrifice in favour of what he considers to be South Africa's vital interests—in South West Africa or elsewhere—but not for a regime whose links with his own are as doubtful or as tenuous as are those of Smith.

Vorster's present foreign policy is largely devoted to persuading Black African countries that a bright future is in store for them if only they are prepared to accept the friendship and assistance of South Africa in their economic problems. Four newly independent states in the south of the continent have been ready to accept such assurances at their face value.

These states—Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland—have cordial relations with other African states which remain sworn enemies of South Africa. President Kaunda of Zambia has recently been to Botswana and President Banda of Malawi has been welcomed in Kenya.

These are, of course, tenuous links; but it is very true that one of the main political topics of conversation in South Africa these days is about which Black African countries will be the next to establish diplomatic relations.

Will it be one of the French-speaking countries (Madagascar,

Gabon and Chad have all been mentioned as possibilities) or will it be some of the less leftist of the Commonwealth countries (and here thoughts run to Kenya and even, in spite of constant anti-South African speeches by its leaders, Zambia)?

South Africans believe—and it is difficult to say whether they are right in this or not—that one of the great obstacles to friendship with Black African countries is their support for Rhodesia. They believe—many of them passionately—that the day may come when they will be able to show that 'apartheid' as a political creed is attractive to Black people as well as to White people, and they are convinced that the master-servant relationship between the races which appears to be so prevalent in Smith's Rhodesia is harmful to their cause.

A slow and peaceful advance to African majority rule in Rhodesia would—paradoxical as this may sound—be suitable to South Africa's foreign policy makers; for they feel that they would, slowly but surely, be able to befriend the new rulers and use them as living demonstrations that they mean what they say in terms of helping Black African countries as much as possible provided they are able to operate their own racial policies in South Africa itself.

And so it is that in the last few months the South African Prime Minister has found it necessary to tell Smith and his colleagues in Salisbury that South African help has its limits. He has already adequately shown that he is prepared to help prevent the Smith regime from going down in total ignominy—but this does not mean that he is prepared to support intransigence in Salisbury for ever.

What Vorster wants is what he calls an 'honourable' solution—and there is every reason to suppose that he now knows that this can only be had in terms of eventual

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HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

All papers Thursday carried news and pictures in connection with the departure of the Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida at the end of his three day official visit here. The papers also carried the Dari and Pashto texts of the joint communiqué issued at the end of the visit.

The evening papers also carried photos and reports about the press conference which the Iranian Prime Minister held before his departure at Chelsoot Palace.

The daily Anis carried an editorial complaining that the paper's criticisms were not heeded to. It said the dailies in general carry article and editorials intended to bring about improvements in various aspects of life in the country, but unfortunately they seem to be producing little effect.

How often have we spoken editorially about the need for parents to take a direct and personal interest in the behaviour of their children outside the school.

How often have we talked about the inconvenience caused by beggars on the roads to passers by; urging authorities to ban street begging and see that jobless persons and useful employment?

How often have we criticised the fact that pick pockets go on about their profession without much fear of being caught and punished?

And lastly how often have we criticised the bureaucracy in the conduct of governmental affairs.

Not the slightest improvement is being witnessed in any of the problems to which this and other papers refer from time to time suggesting ways of solving them.

Writers and those who believe that social evils can best be fought the printed word will get frustrated if they continually fail to draw favourable response, said the editorial.

In another editorial the paper stressed the need for reconsidering our eating habits. Food served in many homes in the traditional way can be dangerous to health. Traditionally we go after palate. We like our food to be tasty and well seasoned and rich in fat contents. More often than not the seasonings are detrimental to health.

It is about time that we reconsider our eating habits and prepare the daily food in consultation with nutrition experts.

Useful hints on nutrition are broadcast from Radio Afghanistan from time to time which should be listened to and learned from.

The editorial also urged the municipal corporation to take appropriate measures in checking the restaurants against using too much seasoning and fat in preparing food for the public.

Thursday's *Isiah* carried a letter to the editor signed Sher Mohammad

Laurence Gandar, editor-in-chief of the *Rand Daily Mail*, charged with publishing false information about conditions in South Africa.

Prisoners, said his newspaper had acted in accordance with the role of the free press around the world. Appearing with Gandar in the supreme court on the same charges were Benjamin Poground, a senior reporter, and Aanthony Fleisher, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), company which owns the *Rand Daily Mail*.

All three pleaded not guilty. The judge, Justice Petrus, Cillie, allowed an amendment to the summons so that Gandar could appear for South African Associated Newspapers and Fleisher was executed.

Gandar told the court it was an essential part of the tradition of the *Rand Daily Mail* to seek to safeguard the interests of the public and expose injustices and malpractices "in accordance with the role of the free press around the world".

Steps had been taken to test the accuracy of the articles and it was sincerely believed the facts were correct.

"It would have been a dereliction of our duty and a suppression of a matter of public importance not to have published the articles," he said.

Kelsey Stuart, Associated Newspapers' legal adviser, appeared with the other three when the trial began but charges against him were withdrawn.

The trial expected to last up to six months, arises from articles

mad Hagdoast urging the Ministry of Education to introduce in the highschool curriculum the subject of bookkeeping and public administration.

Most of the highschool and university students aspire to governmental jobs. Government jobs are generally speaking of an administrative nature. It is therefore useful if the subject of administration is introduced as an integral part of the highschool programme.

written by Poground on conditions and treatment of prisoners in several South African prisons, which appeared in the *Rand Daily Mail* in June and July, 1965.

This is the time for sober men on both sides of the Arab-Israeli dispute to assert their leadership toward a peaceful settlement, the *New York Times* said in an editorial Wednesday.

With time running out on the Middle East peace mission of United Nations Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, hawks in Egypt and Israel seem to be going all-out to sabotage the flickering prospects for a negotiated settlement, says the paper.

After two decades of futile fighting and mutual suffering, it should be obvious that the hawks have nothing to offer but more years of misery. It is time for sober men on both sides to assert their leadership, in working imaginatively through Jarring for the honourable settlement that is now possible within the framework of last November's Security Council resolution, concludes the *New York Times*.

Writers Margaret Mead and Rudolf Modley suggest that Armenian might become the international second language for use in communication between people of different tongues.

In a recent issue of *Natural History*, an American magazine, the authors reject the idea that a language now spoken over wide areas of the world, such as English, or an artificial language, such as Esperanto, be taught to all people to further international communication.

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Septtrin:

New drug to rival antibiotics

Recently an important and powerful new drug, developed in Britain and America for the treatment of bronchitis and a number of other infections, is available for general prescription by British doctors.

The drug, marketed under the name of Septtrin, is not an antibiotic but has had excellent clinical trials in several British hospitals. Septtrin, which was developed by Burroughs-Wellcome, has proved itself by laboratory tests to act against as wide a range of bacteria as any other drug available today.

Professor L.P. Garrod and his colleagues at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School have welcomed the drug as a major contribution to the fight against infection rather than just one more drug on the market.

It seems that Septtrin possesses many of the advantages of antibiotics without the disadvantages like resistance and sensitivities are estimated to the sensitivity. In America 1 per cent of patients are estimated to the sensitivity to penicillin.

Eight of 10 bronchitis patients, at the London Hospital who for two years spent almost the entire winter in hospital because of severe attacks were able to remain at home after treatment with Septtrin and all were more active than usual.

Septtrin may not prove to be dramatically better than other

drugs, said a company spokesman, but it does act far faster, and tests show that the number of bacteria in the lungs and respiratory passages is lower when compared with antibiotic treatment.

Septtrin, actually kills germs whereas many other drugs merely inhibit their production. At a press conference in London to launch the drug, Dr. Arthur Fowler of the Clinical Research of the Wellcome Foundation said: "Septtrin is not a chance discovery but the result of planned research."

From our laboratory work there is evidence that it will be just as useful for infections other than those for which it is recommended at present.

There is also a chance that, because the precise structure of the drug is known, it could be modified to provide a weapon against other organisms for which no treatment is available at present.

Septtrin in fact contains two chemicals—trimethoprim and a sulphonamide—and it is the combined "synergistic" action rather than an additive effect only of these two that gives the new drug its particular potency.

One doctor commented that if the development had taken place immediately after the first sulphonamide drug and before the advent of penicillin it might have overshadowed the antibiotics. This is held to be rather too late.

Exploring gulf stream:

Scientific mission unique in sea annals

American and Swiss ocean explorers will embark soon on a scientific mission unique in the annals of the sea—an extended underwater "float" in the mighty Gulf Stream.

Dr. Jacques Piccard, the noted Swiss oceanographer, and five companions plan to drift silently in a specially built submarine for up to six weeks, propelled only by the current.

This will be the first underwater study of the Gulf Stream, one of the greatest of ocean "rivers". It curls out of the Gulf of Mexico around the tip of Florida, carrying warm water northward in a vast arc past the U.S. East coast and across the North Atlantic. The explorers expect to begin the 2,400-kilometre voyage early in 1969, submerging in the Gulf Stream off Palm Beach, Florida, and surfacing somewhere east of Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Dr. Piccard calls the undertaking "a kind of undersea adventure with science non-fiction objectives." It is expected to yield substantial scientific and practical benefits.

By W.A. Swarthworth
The 15-metre, 130-ton submersible, constructed of high-strength steel, is the world's largest research submarine. It has 29 viewing ports, a closed-circuit television system, external cameras and recording devices, making it an ideal vessel for underwater observation.

A major focus of scientific study will be the so-called "deep scattering layers"—zones of plankton (tiny marine life) that tend to drift toward the surface at night and deeper during the day. Sonar signals reflect from these layers, often giving false depth readings, confounding ship navigators.

Since the submarine will be drifting, it will be soundless. This affords a unique opportunity to record the background noises of the ocean—important to specialists in undersea acoustics. Then, too, marine life can be studied without disturbing it unduly.

The scientists also will study the ocean bottom at places where the water is shallow enough, and make measurements of the temperature, salinity and other physical and chemical characteristics of the Gulf Stream itself.

Finally, they expect to define more precisely the current's course, which is not accurately known despite nearly 200 years of study.

It was first charted by Benjamin Franklin, Colonial American statesman and scientist who included oceanography among his many interests. Appropriately, the new submarine has been christened the Ben Franklin.

The craft will drift at an estimated average of two knots, its depth varying between 300 and 2,000 feet (90 and 600 metres). The hull is designed to withstand pressures down to 4,500 feet (1,350 metres), but operations will be limited for safety reasons.

A surface ship supplied by the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office will accompany the Ben Franklin, supplying essential navigational information (over wireless telephone) and picking up small hollow spheres that will be ejected from time to time. The spheres will contain scientific samples and data.

Dr. Piccard will be the chief scientist on the voyage. The captain will be Donald Kazimir, a

(Continued on page 4)

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
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AFGHAN WOMEN MAKING PROGRESS



A huge gathering of girl students who came to hear a speech in Kabul by Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin.

In 1951, there were only 11 schools for girls with 5,371 students and 250 teachers. And from these schools only one was a lycee, as it is called here.

In 1967, we had 357 girls schools with 72,437 students and 10,119 teachers among them four lycées in Kabul alone.

In other words, the number of students has increased, during the last 16 years, almost 134 times despite the fact that the country faced great difficulties in securing buildings, teachers and equipment.

Immersed in traditions, our people regarded the women as a tool in their hands. A girl was not supposed to be literate and did not have the right to choose her fiancé. Her mother only taught her some cooking and sewing.

Also, a married woman was not supposed to work separately and make money because it was the duty of her husband to provide for her.

Above all, a woman living in a town was supposed to move about in a tent-like garment called chaderi which has not originated in this country. The custom was imported, like a few other things, from India and was caught up by the aristocracy.

It was so strange that the mass of women were unfettered by chaderi in the country and a few privileged ones living comfortably in towns were hampered by this, perhaps self-imposed, impediment.

The women in the country had to move about unveiled because they worked on the farm, side by side with their men. The ladies in the towns went out only to attend a wedding party or a condolence meeting and very seldom to visit close relatives, mostly females.

In those days, shopping was not fashionable for such ladies and there were no public shows to attend even though they were not allowed to do so.

The fact that chaderi has been imported from India can be proved as follows:

Almost 50 years ago, more than 90 per cent of adult women were living in villages and without veil. Only 10 per cent living in the towns especially in Kabul used chaderi. And because most of the privileged women were located in Kabul, they had the means and the opportunity to either travel to India or have contacts with those who had been exiled in the subcontinent.

And because most of the Moslem women wore purdah in India, the Afghan privileged ladies in the capital adopted this custom. India was our only window to

the world where we have borrowed or imported from a few other things including some of the vestiges of western civilisation.

The custom of wearing chaderi grew so strong that in later years even small girls who could hardly walk about fancied to have one made and stroll with on the streets.

In order to pave the way for women's emancipation, King Amanullah opened two elementary schools, Mastourat and Ismat, in Kabul in 1921. Because only those girls could go to these schools whose parents were willing, the ages of the students ranged from 7 to 16. And all grown-up girls were supposed to wear veils in order not to further provoke the fanatic against girls schools.

Therefore, it was decided that such girls should use Syrian veils which gave them a comparative freedom of movement and above all, helped them to get rid of "dolaa" which were a pair of trousers pleated all the way from the waist to the ankles.

In 1926, a special office was opened in Kabul to listen to any complaints the women may have had against their husbands. This was the first step ever taken to entitle women to a few basic human rights.

In 1927, the emancipation of women was officially declared and 15 girls from Mastourat School were chosen to be sent to Turkey for training purposes. This added fuel to the fire of the fanatical elements which rebelled against the central government, first in Nangarhar and then in Parwan, which culminated in taking over

of Kabul by the brigand king, Bacha Saqau in 1927.

During the nine months of the reign of terror, all schools were closed and women were condemned to even a reduced status.

After His Late Majesty Mohammad Nader Shah ousted the reactionary rulers, he opened a midwifery course in 1931 in the women's hospital in Kabul. A few of these hospitals were already established in the reign of Amanullah in important provincial centres.

The first girls high school, Malali, was opened in 1932 which was followed by Zarghouna in 1941.

From 1941 to 1959, it was a story of steady progress during which period girls high schools were opened in provincial capitals. Two colleges for home economics and education were founded within the framework of Kabul University and more and more female teachers were produced from the various high schools.

Before the women appeared publicly unveiled in 1959, there were a few advanced women working for the then Radio Kabul as announcers and broadcasters and a number of attractive girls aloft in Ariana airplanes serving as stewardesses immediately after emancipation.

Meanwhile nurses and midwives were growing in number while secretarial courses started to produce more and more office workers every year. Co-education was begun in elementary schools as an experiment and was introduced to Kabul University in 1960 with the admission of a few girls in the Faculty of Medicine.



Women work side by side with men in the country.

CARPET DECLINE HURTS ECONOMY

Economic recession is the talk of the town these days but nobody seems to explore the factors that have brought about this recession.

Whatever research has been done on this vital question and others is likely to remain inside stuffed files with the result that the public will again have to resort to guess-work which will further pave the way for more rumours.

I am not an economist, but owing to my contact with businessmen here and abroad, I have reached the conclusion that at least one important factor contributing to the present recession has been the sharp decline in our carpet trade.

During the last five years, carpet manufacturers in the west have produced the most attractive and the most fashionable carpets from synthetic fibres that the consumer has ever feasted his eyes upon.

This has caused a decline in the sale of hand-woven carpets exported by Afghanistan mainly to London and Hamburg.

However, we ought not blame the consumer's taste or demand for the whole slump. We have stupidly oversupplied these traditional markets with carpets of varying qualities, some of them ship-shod, which have hurt the country's reputation.

What made the companies and individual traders oversupply the market? In the first place, there was no such organisation to see to it that the supply and demand should be regulated in order to keep the prices in level.

Then there was the greed of the carpet exporters who, on seeing good prices being paid, hurriedly inferior quality of some of the carpets, most of these bought on credit.

The third reason, which is also a result of the lack of organisation or coordination, was the inferior quality of some of the carpets exported.

Five years ago, when the prices were good, so many people became carpet merchants that most of the carpet producers were encouraged to manufacture more with the result that wools of different quality were used in the same piece, cotton was mixed with wool and inferior textures and designs were introduced to the market.

This trend on the one hand brought prices down in the west and, on the other, raised the prices of raw materials at home. Thus it adversely affected the carpet producers, the middle men, the exporters and the banks. The only organisation which ca-

me into being in 1955 was the Afghan Carpet Export Company, but this was just a company and not a supervising authority. It took us 11 years to realise the importance of such an authority that made us establish the Afghan Carpet Exporters' Association in 1966.

This association is required to expand the carpet market abroad by improving the design, colour, quality, sorting and marketing of this traditional handicraft through guiding the producers to make better use of their existing looms.

It should be incumbent upon the association to fill the gap existing so far in the field of sales promotion due to lack of advertising. But so far, it has produced a poster giving a few hints to the producers as to the preferences of the customers abroad. The so-called "gold" design introduced by the association has caught some attention in foreign markets.

From June to October this year, 102,668 square metres of carpets have been exported from Kabul alone, sold at prices from \$ 65 to \$ 45 per square metre.

According to the association's research, there exist 72 varieties of carpets in this country, but only nine of them are worth exporting with single-thread "mauri" leading the list. The price of one square metre paid to the producer ranges from Af. 4,000 to 3,000 while the custom duties range from Af. 40 to 60 per square metre.

The Afghan Carpet Export Company has not been able, during the last five years, to export more than 16,000 square metres of carpets while previously carpets as a whole comprised 17 per cent of the total exports of the country.

If the situation remains as it is, one of the most important handicrafts of the country will be paralysed. Those who are immediately concerned with carpet production will be out of job. The government will be deprived of the usual custom revenues and the foreign exchange earned through carpet trade.

A medium-size carpet takes a woman five months to complete, working eight hours a day. Taking into consideration the cost of raw materials and her wages, it leaves the producer stripped of any marginal profit to sell the product at Af. 2,000.

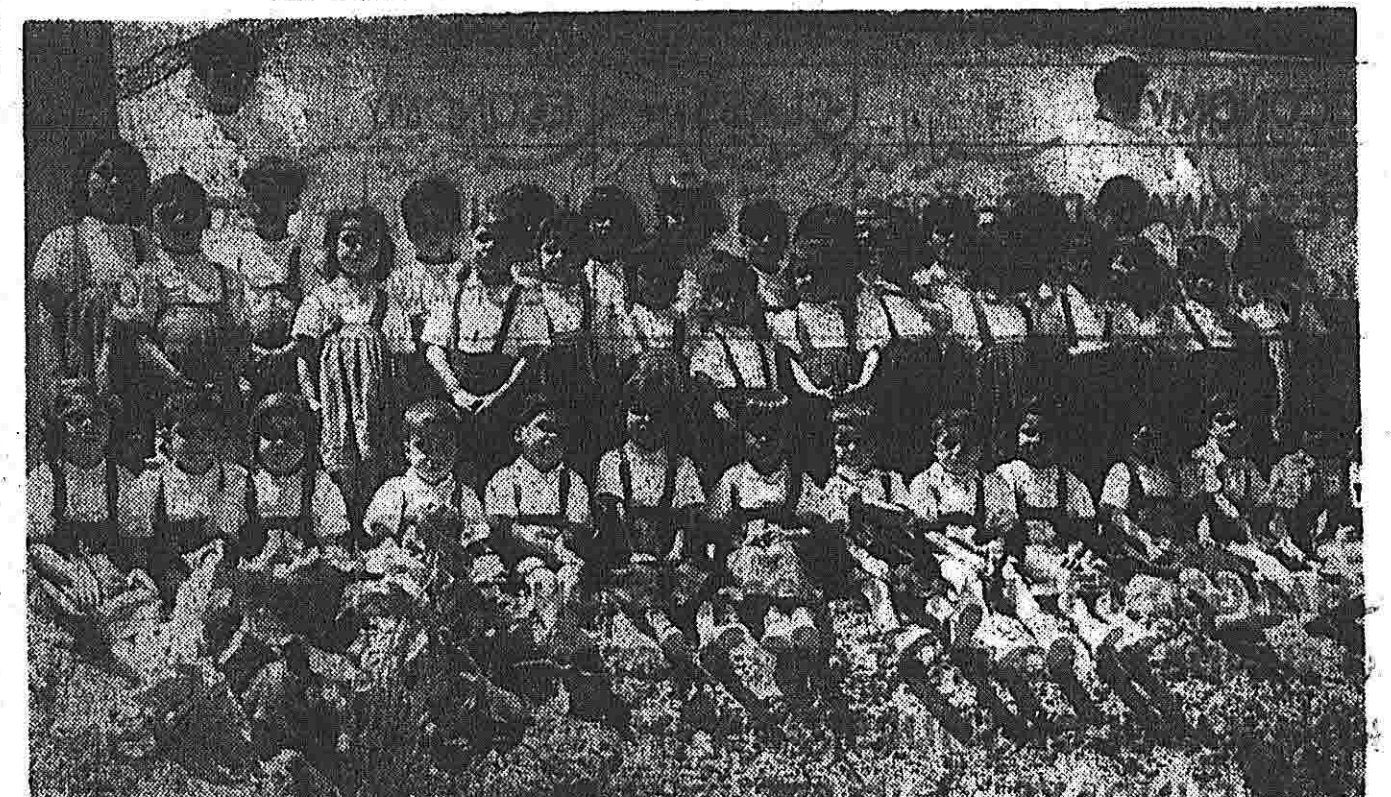
Is there any way out of this frightful situation? That is what everybody would like to know.

But one thing is clear. Carpets are not the only export item.

(Continued on page 4)



Two carpet-weavers demonstrating their craftsmanship in Kabul.



The Rural Development Department in striving to raise the status of women is opening village schools in many provinces.

World Reacts To LBJ's Order

(Continued from page 1)

has never ceased to recommend from the start.

"It is therefore with particular attention that the French government will follow the henceforth effective, and moreover enlarged, negotiations that will develop in Paris."

In Saigon, U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker said in a statement on the bombing halt that there should be no doubt about the firm U.S. support for South Vietnam.

"Our goal, as it always has been, is a fair and peaceful settlement of the present conflict," he said.

In a statement issued through the U.S. mission Bunker, who had 13 meetings with President Thieu on the bombing halt, continued.

"Today's announcement is a major move in the common struggle to bring an honourable peace to the Vietnamese people."

"I am confident that we will soon begin serious discussions with Hanoi, for it has undoubtedly recognized the futility of its aggressive actions against South Vietnam."

"We can be confident of the strength of our position in any negotiations with Hanoi. The same determination, confidence and solidarity that frustrated its aggressive ambitions on the battlefield will confront Hanoi at the conference table."

ble", Bunker said.

The South Vietnam government indicated it opposed President Johnson's decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam, thereby opening what could become a grave split with Washington.

The office of Nguyen Van Thieu, the 41-year-old militantly anti-communist president, first issued a terse communique stressing that the decision had been made "unilaterally".

Then last night, as United States raids were about to stop presumably for good President Thieu told Vietnamese newsmen at a national day reception at Doc Lap Palace.

"South Vietnam is not like a train car that you can hook up to a locomotive which pulls the car wherever it wants."

Foreign correspondents had not been invited to the reception.

In Bangkok, Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman said that peace in Vietnam was dependent on both Hanoi and Washington and the two sides had to come to an agreement if real peace was to be achieved.

Commenting on the halt in the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, Khoman said Thailand hoped that Hanoi would not take advantage of this to further its political and military causes.

Bombing Halt

(Continued from page 1)

Johnson said American military leaders, including Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, field commander in Vietnam, agreed the risk of a bombing halt was now possible and that this action would not result in any increase in American casualties.

Officials denied that Abrams was brought back to Washington this week to give his agreement to the bombing halt. They claimed he agreed two weeks ago.

They said Johnson summoned him from Saigon to assess the military implications and to discuss contingency planning in case the communists broke the limited truce.

Defence Department sources said Abrams was under orders to continue military operations inside South Vietnam, but that the range of U.S. actions depended on Hanoi. U.S. reconnaissance flights over the North would also continue.

If the communists "abuses" the buffer zone or resumed hitting urban areas in the South, General Abrams had authority to retaliate.

Abuse of the Demilitarised Zone was defined by officials as artillery fire over the six-mile area or the movement of troops and infiltration across it.

The officials hinted that both Hanoi and Washington accepted that procedural problems should be brushed aside so that the four-power talks could "get to the heart of the matter, so that those who have guns in their hands can sit down and see if they can make peace".

They expressed confidence that Hanoi would respect the military restraint foreseen by President Johnson, and hinted that some kind of concrete—though unwritten—assurances had been received.

North Vietnam had made only one firm agreement—to admit Saigon to the talks, "but we have reason to believe the tempo of the fighting will be reduced", the sources said.

(Continued from page 3)

Carpet Trade

that we have not improved technically and commercially. We should also concentrate upon karakul pelts and other hard currency earners on the revenues of which depend our foreign exchange reserves.

Actually, what we ought to do is to change our attitude toward foreign trade and overhaul completely our organisation dealing with different aspects of commerce in order to comply with the international trade patterns.

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See Soviet films November, 3 to 9, 1968

In Ariana Cinema
SOVIET FILMS WEEK

3 November, AN OPTIMISTIC TRAGEDY
A GIRL PRISONER IN THE CAUCASUS
4 November, THIRD HALF
5 November, THE GREEN COACH
6 November, AN ALPINE BALLAD
7 November, FORTY FIRST
8 November, THE WEDDING IN MALINOVKA
9 November, DOCTOR MRS VERA AND SOME SHORTS

AFGHAN WOMEN

(Continued from page 3)

one woman in the Cabinet, four in the House and two in the Senate.

Although there are certain tendencies to confine the women again to the homes, nobody can change the situation after the die has been cast.

We have men and women working together in the offices, trading companies and industrial plants but these ought to be very cautious so as not to give the fanatical elements any reason to exploit their propinquity.

Avant garde fashions should be left to advanced countries where the rank and file have the "tolerance" for all kinds of innovations.

What men require of women at the present stage is hard work to prove that they are equally efficient and perhaps more so in certain specialised areas.

Some of our women working in the offices arrive late due to the fact that the chap in charge of the attendance registration is usually lenient towards them.

His attitude perhaps emanates from the preference given to women during the early days of their emancipation or perhaps before that when they were allotted the front seats in the buses and so on.

They should now realise that this was a favour and not a right. If they claim equality with men in every sphere of life according to the constitution, they should not expect more than they are entitled to.

The greatest advantage the women have over men is the fact that they are women. To be a woman means not to be physically strong as men. However, this should not spoil them and the advantage is to be capitalised sparingly as a precision instrument and not as a weapon.

Here comes the Women's Society that has so far trained women in several fields and formed the women's volunteer association which arranges a number of charity functions to help the blind and the destitute.

The society should organise courses of short duration to give direction to the women working with men on how to know men better and how to react to them in certain situations.

A few basic points in psychology and sociology included in the pro-

gramme would be of tremendous help to most of our office workers who have not a clue about emotions and social control.

The Women's Programme in Radio Afghanistan has a lot of room for improvement as it can give a lot of guidance and direction to women all over the country.

Gulf Stream

(Continued from page 2)

former U.S. Navy submarine officer. A Swiss engineer and three scientists of the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office will complete the crew.

They will eat dehydrated food mixed with either hot or cold water. Each man will have his own bunk, and there is a spacious wardrobe forward for periods of relaxation.

The project is sponsored by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation of Bethpage, New York, which signed contracts with Dr. Piccard to design the submarine and head its first mission. Built in Switzerland, the vessel was disassembled and shipped to the United States for testing.

A unique feature of the submarine is its ability to drift at a desired depth. Most submarines can stay at a given depth only by using propellers or constantly regulating ballast. This is because their hulls are more compressible than water. The hull of the USS Franklin is less compressible than water.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Septirin

(Continued from page 2)

presenting "a major discovery". Besides respiratory infections it is believed to be particularly useful for problem urinary tract infections.

In addition it may be particularly valuable against gonorrhoea. Dr. G.W. Csonka and Dr. G.J. Knight from St. Mary's Hospital and the Wellcome Foundation in London carried out tests on 245 male patients with gonorrhoea.

Treatment with penicillin and other antibiotics has become increasingly difficult in recent years because of the increasing proportion of resistant cases.

Between 85 and 95 per cent of their cases were cured, using a combination of sulphamide and trimethoprim. A number of the patients were those who had failed to respond to penicillin.

Another trial using Septirin against typhoid was reported in the British Medical Journal by Dr. O.O. Akinkugbe from University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria.

His patients with proved typhoid fever were treated with Septirin; four others were given chloramphenicol previously held to be the best drug against typhoid available. All 10 patients made excellent and uneventful recoveries from the disease. (OFNS)

Weather

Skies in the northern, eastern, western, northeastern, northwestern, southern and central regions will be cloudy with chances of rain and wind. Other parts of the country will be clear.

Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Kandahar with a high of 27 C, 80.5 F. The coldest areas were Bamian, Lal and North Salang with a low of -4 C, 25 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11 a.m. was 10 C, 50 F. Kabul skies will be cloudy. This morning it rained from 5 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 10 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	18 C	6 C
	64 F	43 F
Mazare Sharif	26 C	3 C
	79 F	37 F
Jalalabad	23 C	15 C
	73 F	59 F
Herat	13 C	3 C
	55 F	37 F
Kunduz	18 C	3 C
	64 F	37 F
Laghman	24 C	12 C
	75 F	53 F
South Salang	3 C	-1 C
	37 F	30 F



ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi **RIDE VAQUERO** with **ROBERT TAYLOR** and **HOWARD KEEL**. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascope colour film dubbed in Farsi **ASSIGNMENT K** with **Camilla Spart**, **Stephen Boyd**

PIA WINTER SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1968

NORTH BOUND

SOUTH BOUND

MON. THU. SAT. SUN.	DAYS	MON. THU. SAT. SUN.
PK 606	FLT. N	PK 607
FOLKER FREINDSHIP	AIRCRAFT	FOLKER FREINDSHIP
ECONOMY	CLASS	ECONOMY
PESHAWAR DEP 1030 KABUL ARR. 1050		KABUL DEP 1150 PESHAWAR ARR 1310

ALL TIMES LOCAL

ON THE REQUESTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS, PIA HAS CHANGED THE DAYS OF OPERATION FROM TUESDAYS TO SUNDAYS SO THAT OUR CUSTOMERS MAY TRAVEL FROM KABUL ON THURSDAYS AND RETURN TO KABUL ON SUNDAYS AND SPEND THEIR WEEKENDS IN PAKISTAN.



New at Qari Aman Nawayee Store
Jade Nader Pashtoon

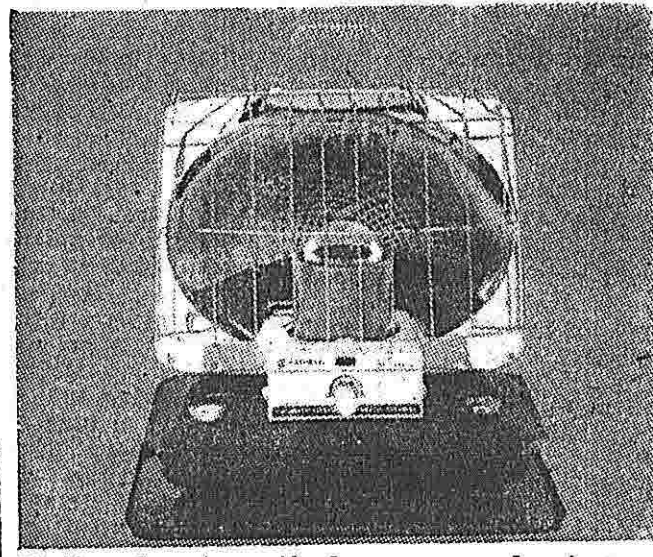
(and) Mohammad Jan Khan Wat branch

Electric and kerosene heaters (National, automatic),

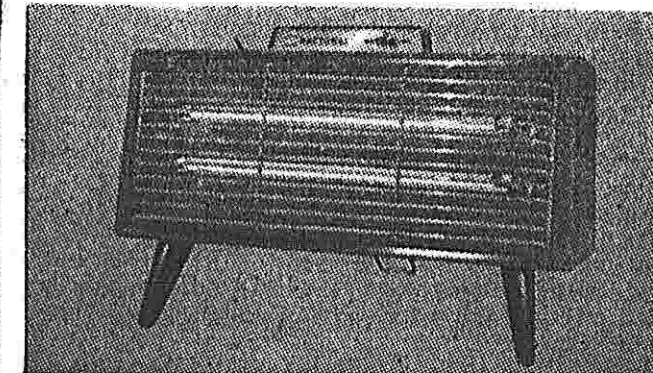
National electric blanket, and other National products.

NATIONAL

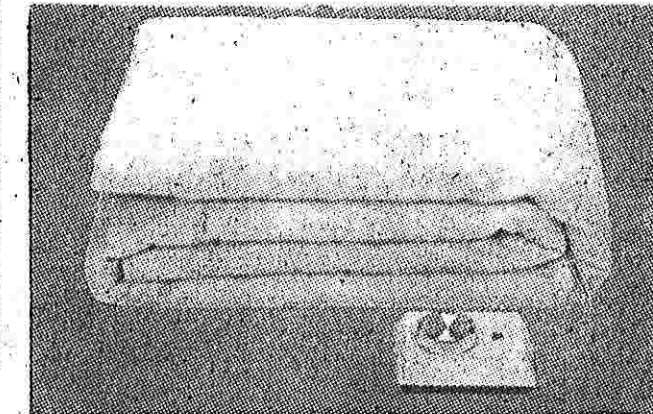
HEATING APPLIANCES



National automatic kerosene heaters



National automatic electric heaters



Automatic electric blankets

National heaters are world famous for their beauty and lasting ability.

They are highly economical to use and are equipped with a sleeping light.

Electrical blankets and other National products are also sold at Mohammad Aman Nawayee store in Jade Nader Pashtoon and at Mohammad Jan Khan Wat branch.